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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/482,032	01/13/2000	David Stanley Bull	07099.0019-04	6471

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EXAMINER
KALINOWSKI, ALEXANDER G

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
3626	

DATE MAILED: 06/17/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/482,032	Bull
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Alexander Kalinowski	3626

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE ___*3*___ MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136 (a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *Jun 7, 2003*_____ .

2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☒ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) *33-56*_____ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above, claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) *33-56*_____ is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claims _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

    If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13) ☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some* c) ☐ None of:

      1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

      3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    *See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14) ☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e).

    a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15) ☒ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s). _____	6) ☐ Other:

Recent Statutory Changes to 35 U.S.C. § 102(e)

On November 2, 2002, President Bush signed the 21st Century Department of Justice Appropriations Authorization Act (H.R. 2215) (Pub. L. 107-273, 116 Stat. 1758 (2002)), which further amended 35 U.S.C. § 102(e), as revised by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) (Pub. L. 106-113, 113 Stat. 1501 (1999)). The revised provisions in 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) are completely retroactive and effective immediately for all applications being examined or patents being reexamined. Until all of the Office's automated systems are updated to reflect the revised statute, citation to the revised statute in Office actions is provided by this attachment. This attachment also substitutes for any citation of the text of 35 U.S.C. § 102(e), if made, in the attached Office action.

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraph of 35 U.S.C. § 102 in view of the AIPA and H.R. 2215 that forms the basis for the rejections under this section made in the attached Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

35 U.S.C. § 102(e), as revised by the AIPA and H.R. 2215, applies to all qualifying references, except when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. For such patents, the prior art date is determined under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as it existed prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. § 102(e)).

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraph of 35 U.S.C. § 102 prior to the amendment by the AIPA that forms the basis for the rejections under this section made in the attached Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

For more information on revised 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) visit the USPTO website at www.uspto.gov or call the Office of Patent Legal Administration at (703) 305-1622.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   Claims 33-56 are presented for examination. Of originally filed claims 1-32, Applicant filed

a preliminary amendment on 1/13/200, canceling 1 and adding claims 33-40. Applicant filed a

second preliminary amendment on 1/13/200 canceling claims 2-32. Applicant further filed a third

preliminary amendment on 3/2/2000 adding claims 41-44. Applicant further filed an amendment

and terminal disclaimer on 11/16/2001, amending claims 33,35,37, 39 and 41-44. Applicant

further filed a CPA and a preliminary amendment on 6/7/2003, amending claims 33, 35, 37,39,

41-44 and adding new claims 45-56. New grounds of rejection of claims 33-56 are established in

the instant office action as set forth in detail below.

Continued Prosecution Application

2.   The request filed on 6/7/2003 for a Continued Prosecution Application (CPA) under 37

CFR 1.53(d) based on parent Application No. 09/482,032 is acceptable and a CPA has been

established. An action on the CPA follows.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness

rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
> section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are
> such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person

DETAILED ACTION

1.   Claims 33-44 are presented for examination. Of originally filed claims 1-32, Applicant filed

a preliminary amendment on 1/13/200, canceling 1 and adding claims 33-40. Applicant filed a

second preliminary amendment on 1/13/200 canceling claims 2-32. Applicant further filed a third

preliminary amendment on 3/2/2000 adding claims 41-44. Applicant further filed an amendment

and terminal disclaimer on 11/16/2001, amending claims 33,35,37, 39 and 41-44. Applicant

further filed a CPA and a preliminary amendment on 6/7/2003, amending claims 33, 35, 37,39,

41-44 and adding new claims 45-56. New grounds of rejection of claims 33-56 are established in

the instant office action as set forth in detail below.

Continued Prosecution Application

2.   The request filed on 6/7/2003 for a Continued Prosecution Application (CPA) under 37

CFR 1.53(d) based on parent Application No. 09/482,032 is acceptable and a CPA has been

established. An action on the CPA follows.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness

rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
> section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are
> such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person

having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4.   Claims 33-44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Levergood et al., Pat. No. 5,963,915 (hereinafter Kirsch) in view of Kirsch, Pat No. 5,751,956.

As to claim 33, Levergood discloses a method for managing information using an intermediary gateway device having a corresponding network address (i.e. method of controlling access to network servers through the use of an authentication server)(see Fig. 3, abstract) and, the method comprising the steps of:

receiving a request to communicate with a network accessible datastore having a particular network address (cursor is positioned over link text .. which shows the URL for that link...by clicking on the link text, the user causes the browser to generate a URL GET request)(col. 5, lines 25-36);

modifying the particular network address of the datastore (i.e. an SID is appended to the original URL directed to a controlled page on the content server)(col. 7, lines 15-20); and

providing access to the network addressable datastore through the intermediary gateway device using the modified address of the network addressable datastore wherein the intermediary gateway device controls access to the network addressable datastore (i.e. if the validation passes ... the requested page as processed is transmitted to the client browser for display)(col. 6, lines 17-26).

Page 3

Levergood does not explicitly disclose

modifying the particular network address of the datastore to reflect the address of the

intermediary gateway device.

However, Levergood does disclose modifying the particular network address of the

datastore by appending an SID to the requested URL (col. 7, lines 14-20). Although Levergood

modifies the network address of the datastore, the modification does not reflect the address of the

intermediary gateway device. Kirsch discloses modifying the particular network address to reflect

the particular network address of the intermediary gateway device (col. 7, lines 19-60). It would

have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to include

modifying the particular network address of the datastore to reflect the address of the

intermediary gateway device as disclosed by Kirsch within Levergood. The motivation to combine

was tracking and redirecting hyperlink references to external server systems in an expedient

manner(col. 5, lines 22-24 and lines 42-45).

As to claim 34, Levergood does not explicitly disclose the method of claim 33, wherein

the modifying step further includes the substep of: modifying the particular network address of the

datastore to include the address of the intermediary gateway device.

However, Levergood does disclose modifying the particular network address of the

datastore by appending an SID to the requested URL (col. 7, lines 14-20). Although Levergood

modifies the network address of the datastore, the modification does not include the address of

the intermediary gateway device. Levergood uses other data to modify the network address of the

datastore. Kirsch discloses modifying the particular network address to reflect the particular

network address from which the request originated to include the address of the intermediary

gateway device (col. 7, lines 19-60). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art

at the time of Applicant's invention to include modifying the particular network address of the

datastore to include the address of the intermediary gateway device as disclosed by Kirsch within

Levergood. The motivation to combine was tracking and redirecting hyperlink references to

external server systems in an expedient manner(col. 5, lines 22-24 and lines 42-45).

As to claim 35, Levergood discloses a computer for managing information using an intermediary

gateway device having a corresponding network address (i.e. method of controlling access to

network servers through the use of an authentication server)(see Fig. 3, abstract), the computer

comprising:

 a memory having program instructions (see Fig. 1., Fig. 2a, and col. 5); and

 a processor, responsive to the program instructions (see Fig. 1, Fig. 2a and col. 5),

configured to:

 receive a request to communicate with a network accessible datastore having a particular

network address (cursor is positioned over link text .. which shows the URL for that link...by

clicking on the link text, the user causes the browser to generate a URL GET request)(col. 5,

lines 25-36);

modify the particular network address of the datastore (i.e. an SID is appended to the

original URL directed to a controlled page on the content server)(col. 7, lines 15-20); and

provide access to the network addressable datastore through the intermediary gateway

device using the modified address of the network addressable datastore wherein the intermediary

gateway device controls access to the network addressable datastore (i.e. if the validation passes

... the requested page as processed is transmitted to the client browser for display)(col. 6, lines

17-26).

Levergood does not explicitly disclose

modifying the particular network address of the datastore to reflect the address of the

intermediary gateway device.

However, Levergood does disclose modifying the particular network address of the

datastore by appending an SID to the requested URL (col. 7, lines 14-20). Although Levergood

modifies the network address of the datastore, the modification does not reflect the address of the

intermediary gateway device. Levergood uses other data to modify the network address of the

datastore. Kirsch discloses modifying the particular network address to reflect the particular

network address from which the request originated to include the address of the intermediary

gateway device (col. 7, lines 19-60). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art

at the time of Applicant's invention to include modifying the particular network address of the

datastore to include the address of the intermediary gateway device as disclosed by Kirsch within

Levergood. The motivation to combine was tracking and redirecting hyperlink references to

external server systems in an expedient manner(col. 5, lines 22-24 and lines 42-45).

As to claim 36, Levergood does not explicitly disclose the computer of claim 35, wherein the

processor is further configured to: modify the particular network address of the datastore to

include the address of the intermediary gateway device.

However, Levergood does disclose modifying the particular network address of the

datastore by appending an SID to the requested URL (col. 7, lines 14-20). Although Levergood

modifies the network address of the datastore, the modification does not include the address of

the intermediary gateway device. Levergood uses other data to modify the network address of the

datastore. Kirsch discloses modifying the particular network address to reflect the particular

network address from which the request originated to include the address of the intermediary

gateway device (col. 7, lines 19-60). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art

at the time of Applicant's invention to include modifying the particular network address of the

datastore to include the address of the intermediary gateway device as disclosed by Kirsch within

Levergood. The motivation to combine was tracking and redirecting hyperlink references to

external server systems in an expedient manner(col. 5, lines 22-24 and lines 42-45).

As to claim 37, Levergood discloses a computer-readable medium containing instructions for

controlling a data processing system to perform a method for managing information using an

intermediary gateway device having a corresponding network address (i.e. controlling access to

network servers through the use of an authentication server)(see Fig. 3, abstract), the method

comprising the steps of:

receiving a request to communicate with a network accessible datastore having a

particular network address (cursor is positioned over link text .. which shows the URL for that

link...by clicking on the link text, the user causes the browser to generate a URL GET

request)(col. 5, lines 25-36);

modifying the particular network address of the datastore (i.e. an SID is appended to the

original URL directed to a controlled page on the content server)(col. 7, lines 15-20); and

providing access to the network addressable datastore through the intermediary gateway

device using the modified address of the network addressable datastore wherein the intermediary

gateway device controls access to the network addressable datastore (i.e. if the validation passes

... the requested page as processed is transmitted to the client browser for display)(col. 6, lines

17-26).

Levergood does not explicitly disclose

modifying the particular network address of the datastore to reflect the address of the

intermediary gateway device.

However, Levergood does disclose modifying the particular network address of the

datastore by appending an SID to the requested URL (col. 7, lines 14-20). Although Levergood

modifies the network address of the datastore, the modification does not reflect the address of the

intermediary gateway device. Levergood uses other data to modify the network address of the datastore. Kirsch discloses modifying the particular network address to reflect the particular network address from which the request originated to include the address of the intermediary gateway device (col. 7, lines 19-60). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to include modifying the particular network address of the datastore to include the address of the intermediary gateway device as disclosed by Kirsch within Levergood. The motivation to combine was tracking and redirecting hyperlink references to external server systems in an expedient manner(col. 5, lines 22-24 and lines 42-45).

As to claim 38, Levergood does not explicitly disclose the method of claim 37, wherein the modifying step further includes the substep of: modifying the particular network address of the datastore to include the address of the intermediary gateway device.

However, Levergood does disclose modifying the particular network address of the datastore by appending an SID to the requested URL (col. 7, lines 14-20). Although Levergood modifies the network address of the datastore, the modification does not include the address of the intermediary gateway device. Levergood uses other data to modify the network address of the datastore. Kirsch discloses modifying the particular network address to reflect the particular network address from which the request originated to include the address of the intermediary gateway device (col. 7, lines 19-60). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to include modifying the particular network address of the

datastore to include the address of the intermediary gateway device as disclosed by Kirsch within

Levergood. The motivation to combine was tracking and redirecting hyperlink references to

external server systems in an expedient manner(col. 5, lines 22-24 and lines 42-45).

As to claim 39, Levergood discloses an apparatus for managing information using an intermediary

gateway device having a corresponding network address (i.e. controlling access to network

servers through the use of an authentication server)(see Fig. 3, abstract), the apparatus

comprising:

 means for receiving a request to communicate with a network accessible datastore having

a particular network address (cursor is positioned over link text .. which shows the URL for that

link...by clicking on the link text, the user causes the browser to generate a URL GET

request)(col. 5, lines 25-36);

 means for modifying the particular network address of the datastore (i.e. an SID is

appended to the original URL directed to a controlled page on the content server)(col. 7, lines 15-

20); and

 means for providing access to the network addressable datastore through the intermediary

gateway device using the modified address of the network addressable datastore wherein the

intermediary gateway device controls access to the network addressable datastore (i.e. if the

validation passes ... the requested page as processed is transmitted to the client browser for

display)(col. 6, lines 17-26).

Levergood does not explicitly disclose

means for modifying the particular network address of the datastore to reflect the address of the

intermediary gateway device.

However, Levergood does disclose modifying the particular network address of the

datastore by appending an SID to the requested URL (col. 7, lines 14-20). Although Levergood

modifies the network address of the datastore, the modification does not reflect the address of the

intermediary gateway device. Levergood uses other data to modify the network address of the

datastore. Kirsch discloses modifying the particular network address to reflect the particular

network address from which the request originated to include the address of the intermediary

gateway device (col. 7, lines 19-60). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art

at the time of Applicant's invention to include modifying the particular network address of the

datastore to include the address of the intermediary gateway device as disclosed by Kirsch within

Levergood. The motivation to combine was tracking and redirecting hyperlink references to

external server systems in an expedient manner(col. 5, lines 22-24 and lines 42-45).

As to claim 40, Levergood does not explicitly disclose the apparatus of claim 39, wherein the

modifying means further includes: means for modifying the particular network address of the

datastore to include the address of the intermediary gateway device.

However, Levergood does disclose modifying the particular network address of the

datastore by appending an SID to the requested URL (col. 7, lines 14-20). Although Levergood

modifies the network address of the datastore, the modification does not include the address of

the intermediary gateway device. Levergood uses other data to modify the network address of the

datastore. Kirsch discloses modifying the particular network address to reflect the particular

network address from which the request originated to include the address of the intermediary

gateway device (col. 7, lines 19-60). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art

at the time of Applicant's invention to include modifying the particular network address of the

datastore to include the address of the intermediary gateway device as disclosed by Kirsch within

Levergood. The motivation to combine was tracking and redirecting hyperlink references to

external server systems in an expedient manner(col. 5, lines 22-24 and lines 42-45).

As to claim 41, Levergood discloses a computer-implemented method for managing information

(i.e. method of controlling access to network servers through the use of an authentication

server)(see Fig. 3, abstract), the method comprising the steps of:

    providing an intermediary gateway device for communicating with network accessible

datastores (i.e. see Fig 3, authentication server);

    receiving a request at the intermediary gateway device to communicate with a particular

network accessible datastore having a corresponding network address (cursor is positioned over

link text .. which shows the URL for that link...by clicking on the link text, the user causes the

browser to generate a URL GET request ... if the request is directed to a controlled page and the

URL does not contain a valid URL ... redirect the user's initial request to an authentication server

unit 200)(col. 5, lines 25-36 and lines 42-52); and

    providing access to the particular network accessible datastore through the intermediary

gateway device wherein the intermediary gateway device controls access to the network

addressable datastore(i.e. if the validation passes ... the requested page as processed is transmitted

to the client browser for display)(col. 6, lines 17-26).

Levergood does not explicitly disclose

accessing the network addressable datastore using a network address that reflects the address

corresponding to the particular network addressable datastore and an address of the intermediary

gateway device.

    However, Levergood does disclose modifying the particular network address of the

datastore by appending an SID to the requested URL (col. 7, lines 14-20). Although Levergood

modifies the network address of the datastore, the modification does not reflect the address of the

intermediary gateway device, only the address of the network addressable datastore. Levergood

uses other data to append to the network address of the datastore. Kirsch discloses modifying the

particular network address to reflect the particular network address from which the request

originated to include the address of the intermediary gateway device (col. 7, lines 19-60). It

would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to

include modifying the particular network address of the datastore to include the address of the

intermediary gateway device as disclosed by Kirsch within Levergood. The motivation to combine

was tracking and redirecting hyperlink references to external server systems in an expedient

manner(col. 5, lines 22-24 and lines 42-45).

As to claim 42, Levergood discloses a computer for managing information (i.e. method of

controlling access to network servers through the use of an authentication server)(see Fig. 3,

abstract), the computer comprising:

    a memory having program instructions (see Fig. 1., Fig. 2a, and col. 5; and

    a processor, responsive to the program instructions (see Fig. 1., Fig. 2a, and col. 5),

configured to:

    provide an intermediary gateway device for communicating with network accessible

datastores (see Fig. 3, authentication server 54 and content server 52);

    receive a request at the intermediary gateway device to communicate with a particular

network accessible datastore having a corresponding network address (cursor is positioned over

link text .. which shows the URL for that link...by clicking on the link text, the user causes the

browser to generate a URL GET request ... if the request is directed to a controlled page and the

URL does not contain a valid URL ... redirect the user's initial request to an authentication server

unit 200)(col. 5, lines 25-36 and lines 42-52); and

    provide access to the particular network accessible datastore through the intermediary

gateway device wherein the intermediary gateway device controls access to the network

addressable datastore(i.e. if the validation passes ... the requested page as processed is transmitted

to the client browser for display)(col. 6, lines 17-26).

Levergood does not explicitly disclose

accessing the network addressable datastore using a network address that reflects the address

corresponding to the particular network addressable datastore and an address of the intermediary

gateway device.

However, Levergood does disclose modifying the particular network address of the

datastore by appending an SID to the requested URL (col. 7, lines 14-20). Although Levergood

modifies the network address of the datastore, the modification does not reflect the address of the

intermediary gateway device, only the address of the network addressable datastore. Levergood

uses other data to append to the network address of the datastore. Kirsch discloses modifying the

particular network address to reflect the particular network address from which the request

originated to include the address of the intermediary gateway device (col. 7, lines 19-60). It

would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to

include modifying the particular network address of the datastore to include the address of the

intermediary gateway device as disclosed by Kirsch within Levergood. The motivation to combine

was tracking and redirecting hyperlink references to external server systems in an expedient

manner(col. 5, lines 22-24 and lines 42-45).

As to claim 43, Levergood discloses a computer-readable medium containing instructions for

controlling a data processing system to perform a method for managing information (i.e.

controlling access to network servers through the use of an authentication server)(see Fig. 3,

abstract), the method comprising the steps of:

    providing an intermediary gateway device for communicating with network accessible

datastores (see Fig. 3, authentication server 54 and content server 52) ;

    receiving a request at the intermediary gateway device to communicate with a particular

network accessible datastore having a corresponding network address (cursor is positioned over

link text .. which shows the URL for that link...by clicking on the link text, the user causes the

browser to generate a URL GET request ... if the request is directed to a controlled page and the

URL does not contain a valid URL ... redirect the user's initial request to an authentication server

unit 200)(col. 5, lines 25-36 and lines 42-52); and

    providing access to the particular network accessible datastore through the intermediary

gateway device wherein the intermediary gateway device controls access to the network

addressable datastore(i.e. if the validation passes ... the requested page as processed is transmitted

to the client browser for display)(col. 6, lines 17-26).

Levergood does not explicitly disclose

accessing a network addressable datastore using a network address that reflects the address

corresponding to the particular network addressable datastore and an address of the intermediary

gateway device.

However, Levergood does disclose modifying the particular network address of the

datastore by appending an SID to the requested URL (col. 7, lines 14-20). Although Levergood

modifies the network address of the datastore, the modification does not reflect the address of the

intermediary gateway device, only the address of the network addressable datastore. Levergood

uses other data to append to the network address of the datastore. Kirsch discloses modifying the

particular network address to reflect the particular network address from which the request

originated to include the address of the intermediary gateway device (col. 7, lines 19-60). It

would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to

include modifying the particular network address of the datastore to include the address of the

intermediary gateway device as disclosed by Kirsch within Levergood. The motivation to combine

was tracking and redirecting hyperlink references to external server systems in an expedient

manner(col. 5, lines 22-24 and lines 42-45).

As to claim 44, Levergood discloses an apparatus for managing information (i.e. controlling

access to network servers through the use of an authentication server)(see Fig. 3, abstract), the

apparatus comprising:

means for providing an intermediary gateway device for communicating with network

accessible datastores (see Fig. 3, authentication server 54 and content server 52);

means for receiving a request at the intermediary gateway device to communicate with a

particular network accessible datastore having a corresponding network address (cursor is

positioned over link text .. which shows the URL for that link...by clicking on the link text, the

user causes the browser to generate a URL GET request ... if the request is directed to a

controlled page and the URL does not contain a valid URL ... redirect the user's initial request to

an authentication server unit 200)(col. 5, lines 25-36 and lines 42-52); and

means for providing access to the particular network accessible datastore through the

intermediary gateway device wherein the intermediary gateway device controls access to the

network addressable datastore(i.e. if the validation passes ... the requested page as processed is

transmitted to the client browser for display)(col. 6, lines 17-26).

Levergood does not explicitly disclose

accessing a network addressable datastore using a network address that reflects the address

corresponding to the particular network addressable datastore and an address of the intermediary

gateway device

However, Levergood does disclose modifying the particular network address of the

datastore by appending an SID to the requested URL (col. 7, lines 14-20). Although Levergood

modifies the network address of the datastore, the modification does not reflect the address of the

intermediary gateway device, only the address of the network addressable datastore. Levergood

uses other data to append to the network address of the datastore. Kirsch discloses modifying the

particular network address to reflect the particular network address from which the request

originated to include the address of the intermediary gateway device (col. 7, lines 19-60). It

would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to

include modifying the particular network address of the datastore to include the address of the

intermediary gateway device as disclosed by Kirsch within Levergood. The motivation to combine

was tracking and redirecting hyperlink references to external server systems in an expedient

manner(col. 5, lines 22-24 and lines 42-45).

As to claims 45-56, the claims are substantially similar to claims 33-44 and are rejected on

the same basis.

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant further argued that the Levergood reference did not disclose or suggest "an

intermediary gateway device that controls access to the network addressable datastore through

the intermediary gateway device". To support this position, Applicant argued that the

authentication server of Levergood does not control the user's access to the web page. The

Examiner disagrees. The authentication server controls the user's access to the web page by

providing the validation required for a user to access a desired content web page. Without proper

validation, the user cannot access the desired web page. Since the authentication server provides

the validation for the user to access the desired network datastore, the authentication server

controls access to the network addressable datastore. Therefore, the authentication server

provides access to the network accessible datastore through the authentication server (i.e.

intermediary gateway device). Applicant's arguments directed to the Levergood reference are

nonpersuasive and the rejection of claims 33-44 are maintained.

Conclusion

6.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Alexander Kalinowski, whose telephone number is (703) 305-2398. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Thursday from 9:00 AM to 6:30 PM. In addition, the examiner can be reached on alternate Fridays.

If any attempt to reached the examiner by telephone is unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Joseph Thomas, can be reached on (703) 305-9588. The fax telephone number for this group is (703) 305-7687 (for official communications including After Final communications labeled "Box AF").

Hand delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park 5, 2451 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA, 7th Floor, receptionist.

Alexander Kalinowski

Patent Examiner

Art Unit 3626

June 13, 2003